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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	PUNEET DWIVEDI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	318523
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	26 July 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. (150 words) 10

India has set a target of 175 GW of renewable energy production by 2030 under INDC of paris treaty. However challenges of pricing, technology and demand limit the scaling up.

Challenges of scaling up of renewable

→ Pricing : solar and wind projects have bid for very low prices which may not sustain them.

→ contracts : with fall in prices of renewable many DISCOMS have renegotiated thus endangering sustainability.

→ ~~contin~~ continuity of power : since renewable energy are fluctuating in nature, mechanism for ensuring supply during peak hours and night need to be ensured.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ technological constraints → R and D development remain poor

→ dependence on imports : India depends on imports of photovoltic and silicon materials which limit scaling up

→ battery and storage : need to develop battery and storage technology for ensuring supply during non-peak hours.

→ skilled manpower : lack of skilled technicians limit the growth of industry.

How to address challenges

- → pricing policy should include the cost of maintaining the solar grid
- → promote research and development
- → alternate battery and storage tech developments
- → benefits for home installation of solar pannels
- → land aquistion policy

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds. (150 words) 10

Nearly 34 % of population lives in urban India. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation has created problems of slums, pollution, poverty and crippling infrastructure.

Schemes and policies by Government

→ Smart cities Mission : 100 cities to be identified ; special purpose vehicle to be set up for area development ; 500 crore and upto 50 % by central government rest from own local bodies and state government.

→ AMRUT :

→ Replaces JNNURM

→ Aims to develop sewerage infra, sanitation etc.

→ Funding contingent on performance.

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→ 7 star rating

→ Ranking for cities based on sanitation parameters

→ effective implementation of Swaccha Bharat Mission and solid waste management

→ external agency to verify rankings

→ HRIDAY

→ identified 12 key tourist cities like varanasi, Puri etc.

→ develop facilities for tourists and urban infra such as water and sanitation.

→ PRASAD

→ identification and development of major religious sites.

→ MUNICPAL BONDS

→ cities are encouraaged to generate funds via municipal bonds to ensure autonomy

→ Pune recently became first city to issue municipal bonds on NSE

→ Would make financially autonomous and accountable.

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

Financial inclusion refers to access to financial services including savings, credit and insurance by even vulnerable sections of population at a cheaper cost

Status of financial inclusion in Rural area

→ According to NSSO 52% population in Rural area w/o access to financial services

→ only 27% avail formal bank credit and rest depend on moneylenders for credit.

→ penetration of insurance is less than 2%.

→ Financial inclusion index by CRISIL at only 40.

Steps by Government and RBI

→ Jan-Dhan-Aadhar Yojana : opening balance accounts ; nearly 30 crore new accounts opened.

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→ linking food and other subsidies with aadhar and bank accounts

→ Payments bank for covering the unorganised section of workforce

→ Mandatory rural branch opening : RBI has directed banks to open branches in rural area.

→ Small finance banks funding upto 25 lakhs of rural ventures.

→ kisan credit card: modifications introduced for easy withdrawl and limits increased

→ P.M. Fasal Bima Yojana Replacing MNAIS FBY aims to increase insurance penetration ; there is no cap on premium rates.

Financial inclusion ensures accesibility of credit and delivery and better targetting of schemes, efforts must be put on for increasing agri inccomes, development of MSME etc.

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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

Environmental accounting refers to calculation of economic impact any business activity causes on environment and suitably pricing products on such basis.

Rationale behind Environment accounting

→ Every environmental cost involved in implementation of any activity is currently ignored

→ Creates a notion of "free resources" and no accountability of manufacturer towards environment

→ by introducing suitable cost to each polluting activity a correct price could be arrived at.

→ This will make sure interventions

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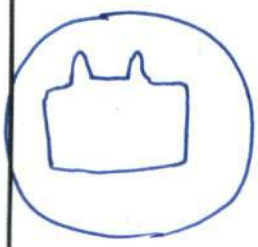
that are environmentally friendly yet costlier stand in competion to cheaper polluting substances.

eg.



+ Air pollution cost + suitable dumping cost + cost of non reusing

plastic cost current cost = Rs. 5.50 → cheaper

+ 2.50 + 1.50 + 3.50 = 11 Rs → adequately priced

Status in India

→ Forest act requires firms to carry out Environment Impact assement of projects

→ Plastic handling rules has put up onus on manufacturers, shopkeepers to have adequate collection mechanism.

→ still nascent in India and not effectively enforced.

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

India is an agriculture dependent country yet only 35% of Indias 140 mn Hectare land is covered under irrigation.

Problems of access

→ Regional disparity : West and central India has good irrigation networks but North East and Eastern India remain water starved

→ Failures of schemes : Har khet ko pani and Accelerated Irrigation development programme are reeling under bad implementation and monitoring.

→ disparity among farmers : rich farmer are getting more benefits than poor

→ free electricity : is causing rapid depletion of ground water sources.

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problems of efficiency

→

Irrigation Type	% Efficiency	Losses/ limiting factor
Canal	25%	Evaporative, wastage
Tube wells	45%	High electricity; wastage of groundwater
sprinkler	65%	High cost

Irrigation type vs efficiency

→ water is getting a scarce resource and hence ensuring efficiency important

→ Rapid declining water levels unground

→ wastage of water results in soil degradation and soil alkanisation.

→ Govt scheme of more crop per drop aims to increase efficiency of existing irrigation.

→ agriculture productivity gets affected due to lesser efficiency of irrigation.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. (150 words) 10

Sendai ~~disaster~~ disaster risk reduction outlines that DRR is not only responsibility of government but equally shared by local governments and population.

Linking modern tech with indigenous

→ Indigenous methods have evolved over time with local knowledge and traditional tools

→ Draught : construction of localised dams and embankments eg. Rani ki vav in Gujarat, bandies in Andhra pradesh etc.

→ Mangroves for coastal areas : could help giving protection from storm surges and check coastal erosion

→ Rain water harvesting : could help prevent surface run offs. and ground water recharge.

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water conservation: such as Ahar pynes kulls, zabo system of irrigation.

Modern tech interventions

→ identify disaster prone hotspot via data collection and machine learning

→ use Internet of things and wireless sensor network to transfer and capture information.

→ generating awareness about disaster risk and integrating traditional mitigation techniques with modern

→ UN department of disaster risk reduction has launched an exercise of mapping disaster hot pot

Thus with advanced technology and traditional methods effective disaster reduction could be put in place.

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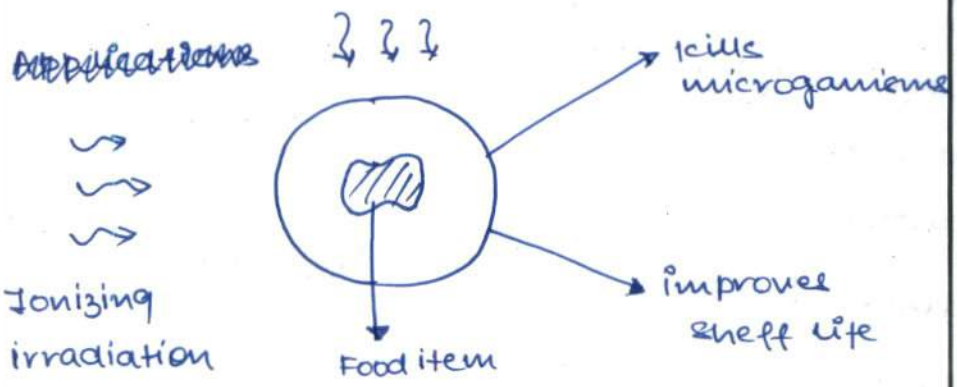
7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

Food irradiation is a process by which food is exposed to ionizing radiation increasing their shelf life and killing microganisms.



Applications and relevance to India

→ shelf life and preservation: India a tropical country and prone to microrg. Thus could prevent food damage.

→ longer storage of Horticulture: prevent distress sale due to fear of damage increase farmer income.

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→ safer food : would ensure consumer are consuming safer food with no micro-org.

→ Reduce food wastage : Every year tonnes of food procured by FCI gets damaged while poor are denied food.

→ promotion to food processing industry better shelf life and good quality raw material for a labour intensive industry.

→ address problem of bad infra : bad connectivity of rural and urban markets no more a limitation.

Thus food irradiation if done carefully has potential to address the low income, wastage of agri produce and ensure safe nutrious food to consumers.

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8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

Fake news is spread of false information knowingly and voluntarily by a person so as to influence ~~cognit~~ cognative functions of another human being.

Fake news : abetted by technology

→ Social Media : Fake news has risen with democratisation of communication : i.e rise of social media

→ annonimity : Internet enables a person to remain annonymous while spreading any false information

→ No checks : unlike traditional media outlets there are no mechanisms to enforce acccountability in news by social media.

→ fast and convinient : has replaced the slow and responsible media.

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How technology could help stop

→ Recent cases of mob lynchings in India and use of FB data for influencing US elections show the pervasiveness.

→ Need to hold social media companies accountable eg. whatsapp launching forward option

→ Use of artificial intelligence and machine learning to separate fake and real news

→ anonimity should not be used for protection of perpetrators.

→ strict data protection law like EUs GDPR to ensure accountability of digital firms.

→ New age journalism and social media ethics to ensure moral resp. of journalists.

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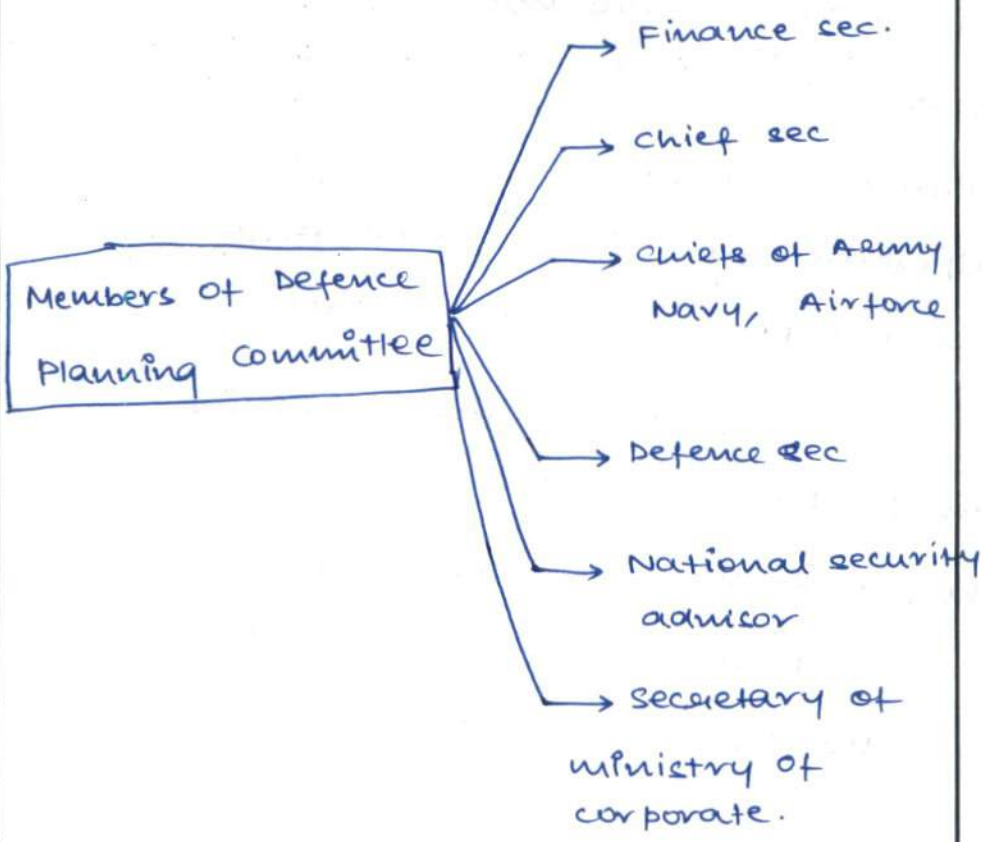
9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness? (150 words) 10

Defence planning committee is a high level committee constituting officials from PMO, defence, finance and chiefs of armed forces to ensure cooperation and fast integration of decion making.



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Salient features and defence preparedness

→ align defence procurement with National security policy, as NSA is the member

→ faster request for funds and demands via finance ministry

→ promote domestic manufacturing and end depends in imports

→ promote export of technology and equipments targetting South East Asian markets such as ASEAN.

→ reduce time taken for approving requests by armed forces

→ Making India self sustainable in defence equipment by cutting down of channells and delays.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Recent investigations by Maoist insurgency by Enforcement directorate has revealed that Maoists are ammassing wealths and property in Bihar Jharkhand.

Significance of funding network

→ Maoist insurgency has infected the states of Maharashtra, A.P., Chattisgarh Bihar etc

→ sources of finance of Maoist funding include

→ mining contractors
→ tendupatta collectors
→ small and medium entre preneurs
→ transporters

→ these funds are utilised for procuring arms and ammunitions

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→ An interesting find reveals that while maoist cadre toil in insurgency and fights the leaders have assured their family get best facility

→ counter terrorism efforts should be directed towards breaking the sources of these funding

→ Along with this government should ensure development of such regions and creation of jobs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? (250 words) 15

Medium and small scale industries as defined per new manufacturing policy are all those industry which have revenues b/w 5 crore and 75 crore.

Relevance of service MSME India

→ Non farm income : service MSME can develop as an avenue for developing non-farm income sources for rural India

→ labour intensive : MSME are labour intensive and thus help in providing ~~organ~~ jobs in organised sector.

→ skill development : MSME sevices encourages skill development and thus increase in productivity of rural ~~a~~ labour.

- ~~local employment~~
- ~~labour income~~
- ~~skill development~~
-

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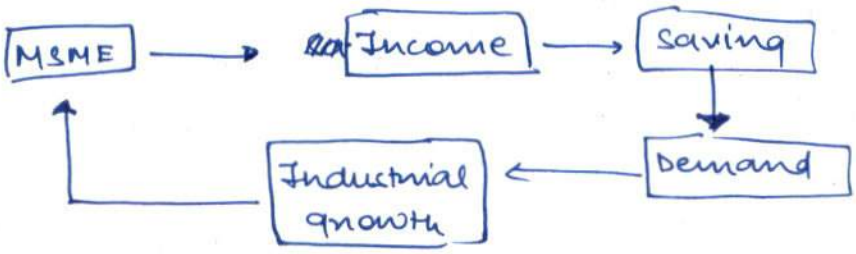
→ multiplier effect : MSME create forward and backward linkages which helps in multiplier effect of the income

→ encourage savings : With rural savings demands for more goods shall rise and thus creating a +ve feed back loop



→ gender equity : promote employment of women and facilitate gender equity and freedom of women.

→ social impact :

→ stems rural urban migration
→ urban violence
→ demands for reservation and farmer unrest.

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Problems faced by service MSME

→ credit : with rising NPAs and dual balance sheet crisis credit supply has been limited. Govt. interventions include MUDRA YOJANA etc

→ public procurement : demand of services MSME remains low and thus govt should become major procurer

→ delay in payments : Major big private companies often stall payments of MSME limiting working capital. RBI has launched Treds and MSME Samadhan

→ connectivity to external market. MSME could become a way of increasing exports

→ labour laws and labour unions : govt has simplified hire and fire policy and allowed fixed term in textile, leather MSME offer vast potential for developing rural economy and ensuring poverty alleviation in rural India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

Contract farming is an agreement signed between farmers and private firm for a promise of purchase of specified quantity of produce at a specified date. The agreement also mentions the quality standards the farmer must agree upon.

Advantages of contract farming

→ farming inputs : like credit and agricultural tools are provided by firms

→ Assured sale : farmer is assured of fixed prices for his produce and firm is assured of quality, quantity and price

→ Research in agriculture : firms arrange for improving the knowledge and practices of farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ farming waste : since farmer already knows about quantity farm wastes are greatly reduced.

→ uniformity in quality : The firm could maintain uniformity of produce and thus benefit the food processing industries

→ prevents distress sales : during lean season or during good season the distress and fire sales are prevented from happening

→ farming incomes : could be an instrumental in doubling farmers income as envisioned by government of India

→ break the power and monopoly of APMC mandis which are ridden with corruption and inefficiencies

Challenges to contract Farming

→ There is no law at present to regulate the contracts

→ Farmers are poor and at weaker position

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to depend their own rights

→ Market failures : In case of decline in demand in economy companies may tend to break contract

→ monopsony effect : Since firms have an upper hand at procuring large produce and farmer is barred from selling elsewhere this firm can leverage their position to bring down prices

What can government do?

Government needs to regulate the model contract farming and sufficiently empower farmer to protect against big firms. Some features of Model contract farming act are

→ empowering power of farmer against firms

→ a focal authority for adjudicating disputes

→ contract cant include sale of land

→ promotion of Farmer producer organisation

→ ensuring the formation of contract through appropriate means

contract farming if implemented correctly has a potential to enhance farmer income reduce agriculture wastes and help to grow labour intensive food processing industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

Labour force includes all those people who are of working age and willing to work.

Measures for improving employability of labour force

→ Vocational training : providing job oriented vocational training with skills relevant to demand of jobs. eg. SANKALP scheme

→ digital education : with the advent of new industrial age of computing, we need to skill people into digital means. eg. PMGDISHA

→ align vocational training with formal education : would help in attaining the required certification in education parallelly eg. apprentice scheme

→ involving private sector : private sector should be leveraged for developing skills that match the requirements of job. eg. NSDC runs many such programmes

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→ Identification and certification of skills to cover people in unorganised sector who have worked for some years.

→ reforming school curriculum and technical education

India's skilled constituted only 5% of the total labour force and this figure is quite low with respect to countries like China which have upto 60% skilled youth.

Employment opportunity against disruptive technology

Information technology and disruptive technologies like artificial intelligence and machine learning pose a threat to employability today some steps needed to improve employability are:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ promoting research in AI and ML : A recent NITI aayog reported pointed out that India has only 50 researchers in this field

→ promotion of digital literacy : Need to include programming in basic school curriculum – China has already started it

→ India a data garage : New technology demands shift from labour arbitage model, appropriate skilling so that our labour could provide digital solution

→ promotion of labour intensive service sector eg medical tourism

→ promoting startups in such disruptive areas catering to local problem and demands

India is at a critical juncture with 65% of population in the working age of 15-35 years. with right skilling and opportunity we can help develop the demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.
(250 words) 15

Despite being a good agriculture year India's exports in agriculture declined from 44 Billion Tonne to 33 Billion Tonnes on account of policy measures the government took.

problems of agri export

→ pro consumer bias : Food security takes precendence over agricultural income and thus checks are imposed on export of rice, wheat pulses etc.

→ ad hoc policy : Pulses recorded a net produce of 25 MT owing to MSP announcement, despite this government imported 5 MT of pulses leading to glut in prices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ distortion of MSP : farmers are guided by announced prices and produce crops which may not have export potential

→ stockpiling and storages are heavily regulated and thus farmers are not allowed to store and export the produce.

→ sanitary and phytosanitary many countries have imposed non visible trade barrier in the form of sanitary and phytosanitary restrictions

Measures needed for export growth

→ Improved data collection about the produce and integrating local procurement with export policy

→ promoting non food crop export India could leverage its sugar and tea production for developing non food crop export.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ allowing export over a threshold

→ allowing farmers stockpiling and promoting cold storages for export

→ regulating the quality of export - APEDA regulates such export by apps such as HORTINET

→ draft agri export policy has talked about growing export from 33 billion to 60 billion

→ APMC reforms and streamlining export markets with mandis

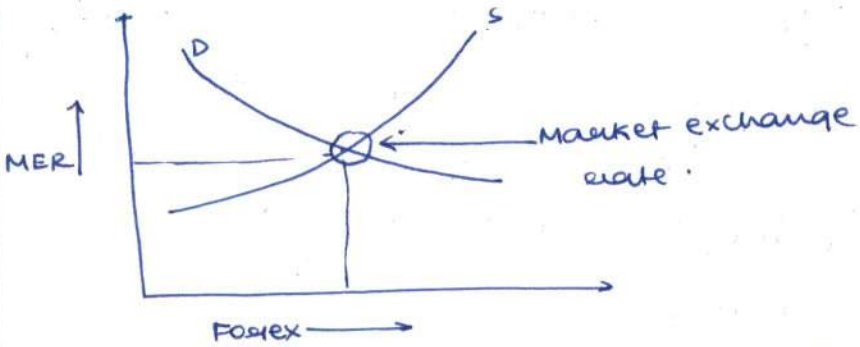
→ targeting new markets such as ASEAN

Indian farming continues to be very less remunerative for farmer and good and bad monsoons being the same sad news. Export promotion could help them ~~leverage~~ increase their farming income and lead to better condition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

Currency exchange rate is determined by market forces of demand and supply of foreign currency in a free floating economy.



Why MER is not a suitable measure to compare countries?

→ depends upon export and import and in a developing country they account for much less contribution to GDP eg. 12% for India

→ does not take into account internal sector.

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→ may not give real picture for a closed economy with very less dependence on external sector

→ local prices and inflation are governed by internal market forces and not by exchange rates.

→ For comparing economic growth purchase income parity is used.

→ PPP = cost of a basket of essential commodity that can be brought in either countries of same quantity

→ $(GDP)_{PPP} = \frac{\text{Total GDP}}{(MER)_{PP}}$

factors for increasing of trade deficit

Demand side

→ Economic survey pointed out to 4 headwinds that are impacting the trade deficit

→ protectionist policies: trend of deglobalisation and lesser demand has decreased exports

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→ quality issues: Indian brand of exports have failed to make a mark in quality in export growth

→ lesser demand owing to slowdown witnessed in economy as was mentioned in Economic prospects report by World bank

Trade deficit = Exports − Imports

supply side

→ rise in price of imports like petroleum products leading to increased cost of imports

→ depreciation in currency due to flight of foreign capital ⇒ imports price increase

→ India's manufacturing growth has been poor with IIP seeing a major decrease

→ Inefficient technological advancements and lack of ease of doing business have meant greater cost of products making them less competitive

→ decline in service exports due to new disruptive tech

India has not made enough investments in infrastructure development such as road electricity which makes our export less competitive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

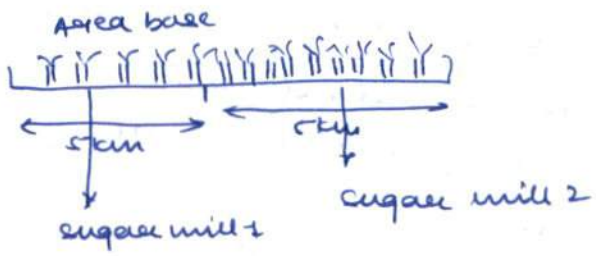
16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Indian sugar industry with a net production of 30 million tonnes is facing multitude of problems relating to regulatory pricing and less productivity. etc.

problems of sugar industry in India

Ms Suramithan outlined several problems in sugar industry in India

→ less efficient sugar mills : sugarcane farmers are forced to sell their produce to sugar mills with <1km area even though they offer lesser prices



→ regulatory pricing state government and ~~off~~ ~~sera~~ central government have set up fixed fair and remunerative pricing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ arrears of sugar mills : sugar mills are required to purchase at higher prices due to regulation leading to credit crunch

→ compulsory jute packaging increases the cost of production of the sugar and packaging

→ not allowed to process bagasse and other waste products

→ less sugar productivity and sucrose content in sugar canes : up has overtaken Maharastra as major sugarcane producer but has only 10% sucrose compared to 13% in Maharastra.

→ regulation owing to storage and stock piling : Government strictly regulates storage of sugar and thus leads to deficit in demand during winter months and dependence on imports.

suggestions by Ms Sumanthan committee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ state regulatory prices should go and only central FRP to remain

→ remove the necessary packaging of sugar by jute bags

→ revenue sharing model which shall allow sugar mills to pay back the farmer after selling all products

→ promotion of cooperative culture as sugar mills running involves high costs.

→ lesser regulation on storage and stockpiling

→ allow the use of bagasse and sale of sugar for molasses to petroleum industry.

Indian sugar industry could be revived with better government policy and by ensuring that sugar industry and sugar mills and farmer earn remunerative prices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

National Action plan for climate change is centrally sponsored scheme which aims to ensure India's promises of Paris treaty and realisation of Nationally determined contributions are upheld.

NAPCC missions
- National mission for solar energy
- National mission for Himalayan Ecosystem
- National mission for agriculture
- Green India mission
- sustainable habitat development
- Enhanced Energy efficiency
- National water mission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Success of NAPCC

→ India has successfully achieved targeted 20GW of the 40GW of solar power installments

→ Irrigation projects such as Har Khet Mein pani and More crop per drop have been a success

→ under sustainable Himalayan ecosystem SECURE project has been launched for livelihood enhancement protection of snow leopard

→ Ecosystems Improvement project with the aid of World Bank has been launched for state of Jharkhand MP and Orissa under green India mission

→ Energy efficiency has been achieved with launch of green building codes by BEE and UJALA yojana by EESL, PAT etc.

→ National policy on organic agriculture for promotion of organic and zero Budget Natural farming.

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Challenges before NAPCC

→ India is still far from targeted 100GW of solar power

→ agriculture remains less remunerative and use fertilizer and pesticide continue unabated

→ compensatory forests Act has failed and forests are increasingly wiped out in name of economic development.

→ Required funds have not been demanded and poor implementation and monitoring.

Thus even though NAPCC is aided with some ~~among~~ challenges, the success of NAPCC depends on devolution of appropriate funds and ensuring participation of local population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

Nuclear weapons emerged as weapons of mass destructions after second world war. Recent challenges have shown that such ~~xxx~~ weapons in the hands of unstable powers like taliban and North korea could adversely affect world security.

~~xxxx~~ Existing International arrangements

→ Prohibition of Nuclear test

→ though signed and came into enforcement yet nuclear powers chose to stay away like India, US, Israel, Russia, China etc.

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→ Nuclear proliferation Treaty

→ signed by 44 countries for creating deterence against proliferation of nuclear ~~fo~~ weapons.

→ ~~It~~ Remains exclusionatory as India not a member

→ Has failed in objective as remains discriminatory towards non-nuclear powers.

→ MTCR

→ for ensuring that missle technology is not used for nuclear warheads

→ Wassenger and Australia group

→ To ensure non proliferation of dual use tech and bio and chemical weapons.

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India's policy and NPT policy

→ India remains and has shown itself as a peaceful nuclear power

→ "No first use policy" guides India's nuclear policy

→ At the same time India remains steadfast towards realisation of self determination of non-nuclear countries

→ India would continue to work towards disarmament, peaceful use of nuclear tech and non proliferation of nuclear tech

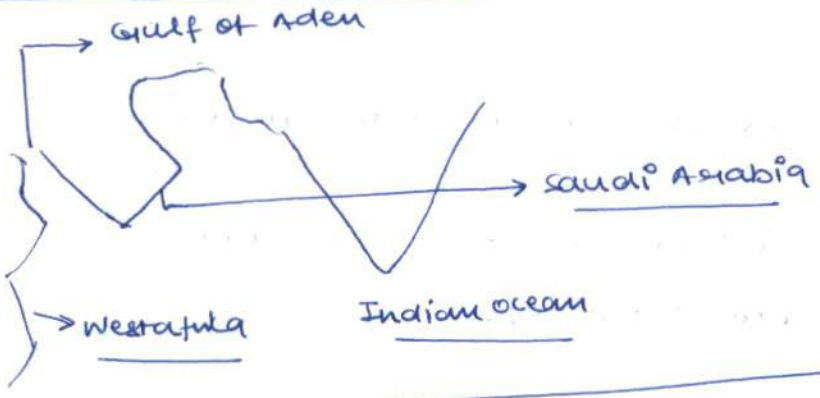
In the present form NPT requires India to dismantle its nuclear war heads and ensure international checks of nuclear arsenal. India considers it as violation of sovereignity and thus refuses to join NPT.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct. **(250 words) 15**

Maritime security faces challenges of non-traditional threats of piracy, armed robbery, trafficking of drugs and ship hijacking.

Djibouti code of conduct aims to address such concerns and ensure development of a sustainable blue economy.



Challenges of maritime security

→ piracy and ship jacking off the coast of Somalia and Gulf of Aden

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→ trafficking of arms and drugs smuggle

→ terrorism and rise of extremist groups such as Boko Haram on drug money.

→ armed robbery

→ since Gulf of Aden supports almost 90% of shipping lanes b/w Europe Asia security and safety is only possible via multilateral organisations

Jeddah ammendments to Djibouti code

→ Aim to develop a sustainable and viable blue economy.

→ Information sharing and coordination between different countries towards enhancing maritime security.

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→ conducting joint exercises such as Passex between countries for ensuring coordination between countries

→ Rule based and safe navigation

→ curbing the menace of piracy armed robbery, smuggling in the western Indian ocean.

With rising global trade maritime security has become a multilateral issue and organisation such as IMO can play a big role in ensuring Djibouti Code is enforced in letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

Indian space programme started in 1950s with pioneering visions of peaceful utilizations of outer space towards solving many of the problems the country is facing.

From Rohini to Cartosat

→ ISRO has launched many satellites to further geo-political and national security interests of the country

→ In 2009 ISRO launched RISAT which was India's satellites for national security interests

→ IRNSS navigation system is launched to ~~pro~~ provide navigation technology to Indian armed forces

→ cartosat series for spectro imaging the ~~economy~~ and developing world class

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optical technology to Indian armed forces

→ dedicated communication sattellite GSAT 2 for navy

→ Besides these ISRO has also improved military communications through dedicated GSAT series

Peaceful purposes

→ India's Chandrayaan and Mangalayaan missions aims to further research on moon and mars

→ South Asian sattellite : India launched a dedicated sattellite for South Asia communications

→ GAGAN : Aims to assist flight navigation systems to ensure proper landing and utilizations of airport.

Thus from 1960s to the present India's space programme has been shaped by a vision of peaceful uses of outer space to

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furthering India's national and geo-political interests. ISRO is fast emerging as a cheaper alternative to launch satellites in space. and can leverage the vast potential the space offers.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

Name of Candidate	PUNEET DWIVEDI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	318523
Center	ORN	Date	10 AUG 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members,but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

Shrenis represented associations of ancient India which had its members the traders. Shrenis and Guilds rose to prominence after rise of Buddhism

functions served by Shrenis and Guilds

→ finance Shrenis and Guilds provided finance for trade and served as banks

→ protection Shrenis and Guilds ensured protection of members against robbery and thief

→ Training: Shrenis and guilds provided training to the new class of merchants

→ Place of stay: Shrenis and guilds ensured a place of stay for members travelling long and arduous for trade

→ social security: Shrenis and guilds ensured that interests of the traders remained protected even in bad times of trade

→ religous sanction : Shrenis and guilds also enable construction of temples and stupas and viharas for religious activities.

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→ promotion of trade and cultural exchange : The shrenis promoted cultural and social exchange via trade

Thus shrenis and Guilds were very strong and stable institutions and served varity of important function. In a way they enabled the rise of vaishyas and Buddhism in India.

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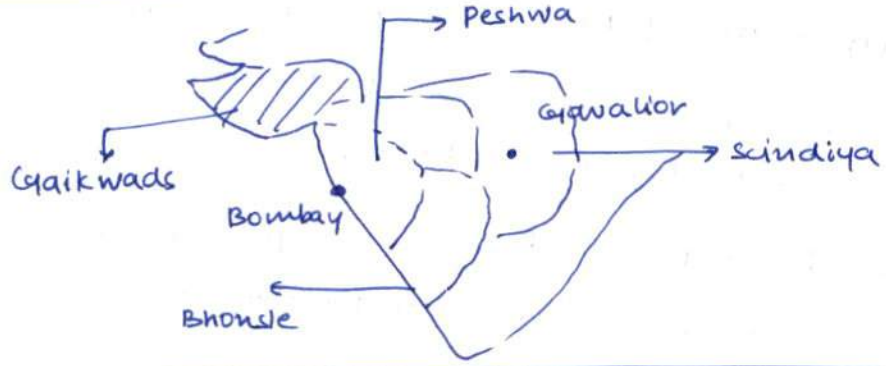
2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Marathas were a dominant force of central India but owing to internal troubles, divisions and lack of concern for people it governed they suffered down fall

Maratha Kingdom



Reasons why Maratha failed to provide alternative

→ Internal fighting: After the death of Nana Saheb the Peshwas were not able to hold governors of Gaikwad, scindia, Bhonsle together

→ Poor technology and Army: Marathas had an illequipped and medieval army proving no match for british or ~~Nad~~ Ahmad shah

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→ lack of support of people: Marathas made no improvements to make life of common people better just like Mughals imposed taxes

→ lack of support of other kingdoms The jats, rohillas did not support Marathas in battle of panipat, infact killed Maratha soldiers

→ decisive battle of Panipat : Battling with Ahmad shah forces in panipat and resulting defeat severly depleted strength

→ decline in status of Peshwa as the governors became strong the central Authority of peshwa became weak

→ chaukidar and Sardeshmukhi Marratha earned ire of locals due to raids and imposition of such taxes

→ The death kneel to Marathas were served by the 1st, 2nd and finally 3rd Anglo Maratha wars as the British made use of the internal animity of the various sections and defeating the Marathas.

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3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10

The act of 1858 was called "act of Better Government of India". The act established rule of crown on India and all Indian territory of East India company become ~~my~~ majesty's property

How the power of East India Company was alredy dead?

→ Regulating act of 1773 : Company was required to submit details of expenditure to parliament of britain ∴ accountability

→ appointed Governor general on behalf of queen

→ Court of Directors and Board of control established for supervision of political and revenue matters.

→ Pitts ammendment act

→ reduced powers of Governor general of Bombay and Madras

→ Appointment of a Governor-General in council at Calcutta.

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→ charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of company except over tea and trade with china

→ charter act of 1833 finally ended the monopoly of company over all trade even tea and china.

How act of 1858 gave decent burial

→ Proclaimed that enhetorth all subjects of Indian occupied East India company are queen's subjects

→ Abolished Board of control and court of directors and established secretary of state (cabinet Minister)

→ Govenor general of India to be a represen tative of crown – viceroy

→ The army of East India company was aquired by the royal British army

The act of 1858 was long in line of establishment of rule of crown. It marked end of revolt of 1857 and a shift from mercantile trade to capatilism in economic policy.

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4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

Spanish civil war was internal strife developed in spain with nationalist and facist Francisco Franco on one side and republicans and communists on other side

Significance of spanish war

→ Loyalty in Europe : fissures exposed between different sections and powers over support

→ communism vs capitalism the soviet Russia, Mexico and international brigade supported leftists Republicans while Germany and Italy supported Franciso

→ Failure of League of Nation As League of Nation failed on keeping a check and a further division could have ~~ec~~ escalated war

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Nutrality of UK UK remained neutral to either side yet there were intenal fissures between labour and conservative party.

defeat of Facism the defeat of Francisco Franco led to the first defeat of facism

Thus spanish civil war in an highly connected world had out reaching and wide effects.

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5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

Culture of consumption signifies prevalance of market economy and of mass production and consumption.

Relevance to urbanisation in India

→ Globalisation is integration of economy and society and signifies transfer of people idea, capital and culture

→ Relies on mass production at cheaper cost and higher technology and mass consumption by people

→ The discoveries of 18th and 19th century provided source of raw material and source of market eg. Americas, Africa and India.

→ Availability of cheaper produce plus income due to industrial jobs led to an era of mass consumption.

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→ Traditional Indian cities like surat and Machipatnam based on trade of Indian Goods

→ British promoted export of raw material and cheap import of finished goods and thus Mumbai, Calcutta Madras came up

→ Cities were inhabited with "babus" i.e government servant and traders who had propensity to buy.

→ In modern times urbanisation in India accompanied with growth of service sector and foreign investments post 1991

→ With rise of income and opening up of markets Indias urbanisation has seen prevelance of consumption culture

→ Westernization, loss of traditional ideas and new cultures has transformed the new urban scenario

While urbanisation and globalisation helps reduce the differences, India should vary of the consumption culture as India depends heavily on imports of such items.

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6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

Manual scavenging refers to the act of manual cleaning of the human waste and excreta from gutters and sewages of the cities by depressed class members.

Reasons why still a problem

→ lack of awareness among dalits of their rights and of the law which bans the manual scavenging

→ absence of alternative employment : Dalits have failed to make use of the many government schemes which provid training and skill development

→ prevalent societal mind set the notions of purity and impurity still occupy an important place in Indian mindset

→ poverty : abject poverty as 48% of the scheduled castes and 52% of the

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scheduled tribes remain below poverty and are forced to do such jobs

→ lack of technological development : Has forced the people to depend on manual labour for such jobs.

Things that can be done

→ skilling and job creation via NSDC, PMKY

→ strict enforcement of the law holding the one forcing manuel scavenging accountable and dalits are made aware

→ implementation of schemes such as post matic scholarships and dalit welfare schemes

→ Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan envisages development of flush toilets and proper discharge of human wastes turning manual scavenger to entrepreuner

→ societal mind set change via awareness campaigns

Prevalance of manual scavenging is a blot on the dignity of human labour and needs to be abolished to ensure social justice

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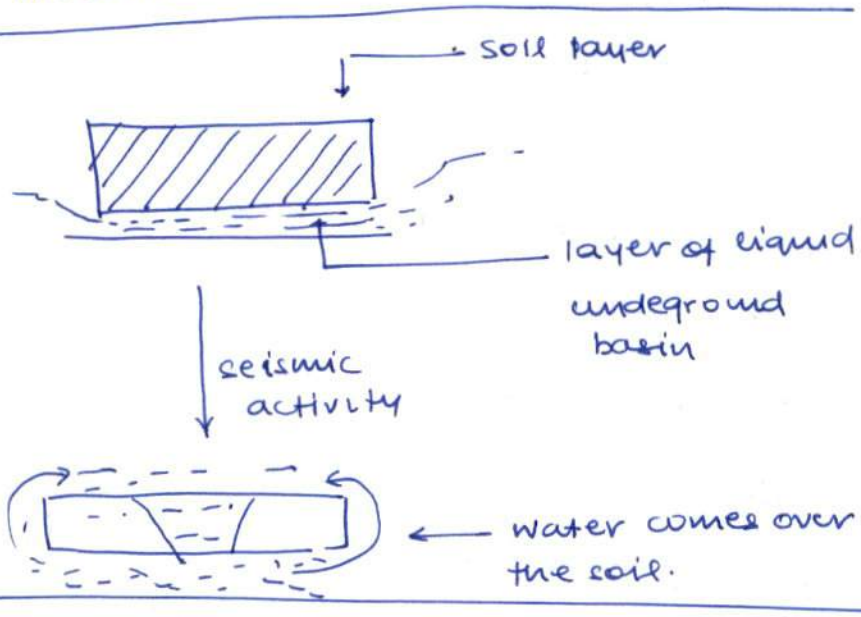
7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

Soil liquefaction is the process by which the soil gets mixed with water due to seismic activity and thus the foundations of soil weaken and behaves like a fluid



How it manifests

→ the soil rests above a groundwater basin

→ seismic activities cause displacement of underground water

→ water mixes with soil and makes the soil fluid like

→ weak soil endangers stability of structures on it.

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Steps for mitigation

→ construction buildings taking account of soil conditions eg. Gangetic valley of India

→ avoid urbanisation near flood plains

→ ensure deep foundations of buildings so that changes in upper layer dont affect

→ the soil mixing could be done for strip foundations

→ soil compaction should be done while construction

Large parts of India are prone to seismic activities and a proper mapping of hazards and steps for mitigation together with standard code for buildings in such area be done.

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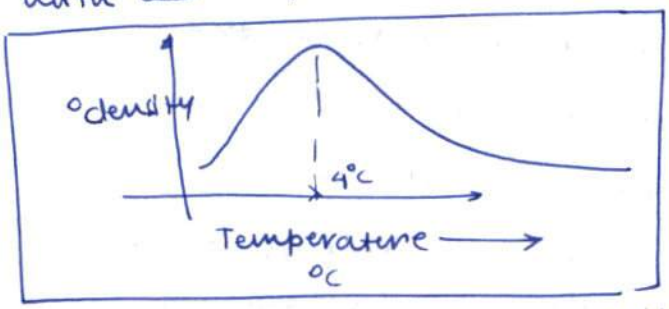
8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

Density is defined as mass of the water together with other substances per unit volume of ocean water

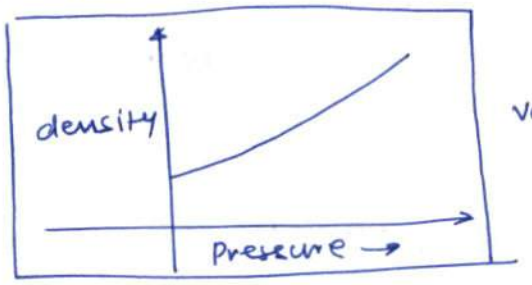
Factors of density

→ Temperature : Density is inversely proportional to the temperature. Density rises upto 4°C and then decreases with ~~der~~ temperature



Variation of density with Temp.

→ Pressure Density is directly proportional to the effect of pressure



variation of density with Pressure

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→ depth of ocean : the density of ocean waters increases with depth of ocean

→ salinity : salinity increases the density of the ocean water

→ precipitation : the ~~salinity~~ density decreases ~~with~~

→ ocean current : salinity depends on the prevalance of ocean currents.

→ warm ocean currents carry less denser water from equator to ~~tropic~~ poles

→ cold ocean currents carry denser cooler water from poles to equator

→ North Atlantic drift reduces the density of North sea waters which see an increase in salinity

→ Mediterrean sea and atlantic ocean also see variance of salinity

→ Regional currents

→ seasonal changes due to changes in the temperature and pressure seconality affects density as winters see cold denser water at high presure and summers see warm less dence water.

Thus density is manifestation of variety of factors which affect the oceans.

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9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

seismic waves along with gravitation, meteors present indirect ways of developing understanding of earths interior.

How has seismic waves helped

→ confirmation of plate techtonic : seismic study of earthquakes in mid atlantic ridge and ring of fire has confirmed plate techtonic

→ confirmation of seafloor spread : the earthquake due to ocean and continental plate interaction and volcanism in mid atlantic ridge confirm this

→ density study : since the speed of seismic wave differ in different media and hence seismic theorey helped in core, mantle and lithosphere identification.

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→ understanding discontinuity presence of Moho discontinuity, Guttenberg discontinuity could only be confirmed by differ speed of the seismic wave

→ understanding of mountain and land form formation : the seismic waves help in understanding the formation of mountain building and continent building forces

→ understanding Tsunami Earlier Tsunami were considered oceanic waves but study of seismic waves has enabled proper understanding.

With greater development in tech and better monitoring the study of seismic wave shall reveal more about earth.

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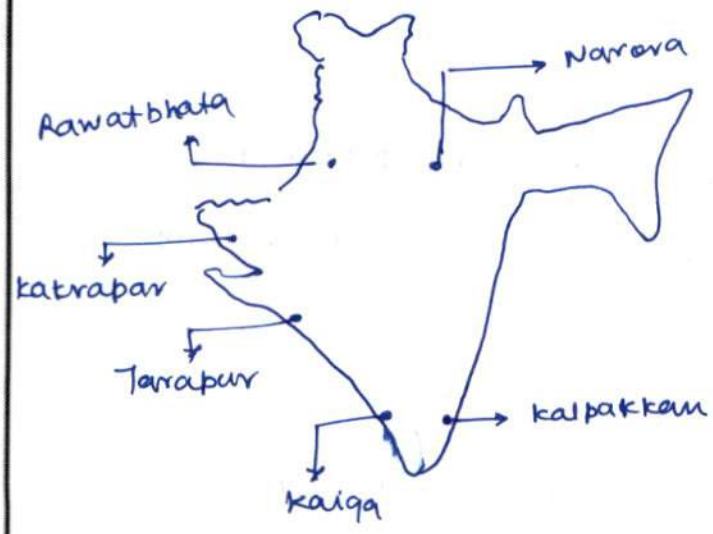
10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) **10**

Nuclear power plants generate electricity via fission reaction and location is determined by access to raw material water body presence and security issue etc.

key determinants of location



Location of Nuclear plants

→ raw material : port location prefered as India dont have uranium hence imported.

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→ waterbody Nuclear powerplant produces toxic nuclear waste and thus large water body to discharge and moderators and coolants

→ security should be located far from habitations

→ West coast over East as East coast more prone to cyclone and Tsunami eg. Fukiyama disaster

→ Labour doesnt effect as labour is mobile in India.

→ Presence of Research and development to access the safe disposal and develop moderators.

Why India want use Thorium

→ Thorium needs to be converted into Uranium for becoming radio active

→ Requires heavy investments and Pressurized water Reactors

→ Requires research into moderants and coolants for Thorium.

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11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) 15

Pallava an chola played a signifant role in temple architecture with transitioning from rock cut to structural temple

Pallava temple architecture

→ Earlier temple used to be rock cut later structural temples developed
→ pillars and monliths were used
→ Ratha temples were made a Mamallapuram
→ kailashnath temple had pillars and transition from woods to stone
→ Mahabalipuram structural temples developed thist time
→ The temples had shikhara/gopurams and mandapa
→ other examples include kailashnath at kanchipuram.

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chola temple architecture

→ modest size but had large vihar and gopurams
→ Reached finest glory in Thanjavur
→ several axially combined structures and portico and nandi pavilion
→ eg. Thanjavir, Brinadeshwar, Sri Rangaram Dasapuram

The chola and Pandava architecture thus led the transition of the vesara style of temple from rock cut to structural.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

World war-2 was fought among the allied powers and axis powers of Germany and Italy and Japan on one side while France and Britain on another

India's stand

→ Gandhis view

→ Gandhiji viewed the war as being fought between democratic powers of Britain and Japan and fascist of Germany and Italy

→ He wanted that India should support British in war effort

→ Rejected the view that strong national movement be launched as considered as backstabbing.

→ was vary of the authoritanian regime of Hitler.

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→ Nehru's view

→ Nehru considered that war was being fought among capitalist classes and countries

→ He considered facism as one of the by products of extreme capatalism

→ Nehru was against supporting the British in war efforts ~~and~~ unless a promise was made to India of complete Independence

→ Nehru also aligned with Gandhian view that it was not a right time of launching final movement.

Subhas Bose views

→ considered war as an opportunity to gain independence

→ Relied on even use of violence like Russian revolution for independence

→ enlist support of the enemies of Britain ~~we~~ like Germany for Independence.

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→ wanted to launch a final movement of revolution during this time for seeking independence

India's final stand

→ congress working committee met to discuss the India's stand

→ Gandhi's view of absolute support was rejected and so was Subhas view of ultimate revolution

→ Congress agreed for supporting the British in war effort provided India was assured of Independence.

→ Viceroy Linlithlow proposed August offer for enlisting India's support.

The British government did not take the views of the Indian National congress and enlisted India's support in war. This forced Gandhiji and INC to launch quit India movement. in 1942.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

With majority of Indian's being illetrate in English vernacular press played an important role in spread of ideas and continuance of freedom struggle.

British suppressal of vernacular press

→ In 1828 the government passed an act which restricted the Indian press

→ Vernacular press act 1878: was known as Gagging act

→ the district magistrate could confiscate any vernacular press which publish any seditious material

→ Press was required to supply a copy to government for approval

→ confistication during swadeshi movement, Non cooperation and quit India movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of vernacular press

→ awareness of exploitation : The economic exploitation at the hand of British and economic critique by Gokhale and Ranade made people aware

→ spread of ideas : Vernacular media spread nationalistic ideas and Indian culture among masses eg. Mahratha and Kesari by B.G. Tilak

→ mass mobilisation : newspapers served as a media of mobilising masses

→ social cultural reform : Newspaper like Bengalee by Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Samvad Kaumudi led social - cultural reform

→ movement continuity during quit India movement the vernacular press served as medium of communication between revolutionary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

idea of Nation : the news of droughts and floods and exploitation of one part by another brought solidarity and closeness among Indians.

political Education : idea of nation was still not born and vernacular press spread the new political theories and made masses aware

western notions : the vernacular press made Indians aware of the western concepts of rights and liberty and formed foundation of National movement.

Thus vernacular newspaper were an important media of ensuring that India achieves a social, economic and political unit and people can lead the national movement against british rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) **15**

Assam Movement was led by Assam Jan Parisad and Assam students union against illegal migration into Assam through Bangladesh borders.

Assam movement

→ Bangladesh was erst while East Pakistan

→ Refusal by West Pakistan to share power with East Pakistan

→ When Sheikh Mujibur Rehman won the elections he was arrested and jailed

→ operation searchlight and Pakistan's army committed human rights violation on East Pakistan citizens

→ This led to massive migration into Assam, West Bengal. creating refugee crisis

→ Post war the refugee settled as illegal migrants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ created a problem of shortage of resources and thus movement started

→ many gained access to voting rights and thus Assam natives had fear of becoming minority in their home land.

Assam Accord, 1985

→ After the protest led by All Assam Students Union and Assam Jan parishad a compromise was worked at.

→ Assam accord said that all those who migrated before 1965 would be granted citizenship

→ Those between 1965 and 1971 would be granted citizenship and no voting rights for 10 years

→ National Register of citizen to be formed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Based on National Register the migrants post 1971 would be identified and would be called illegal migrants.

Thus in light of recent supreme court judgements drafts of National Register of citizen are being prepared. The accord however remains silent on the status of illegal migrants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15

Nation states are a geo-political units formed on the belief that a region sharing common culture and belief constitute a common unit.

Nation state and Nationalism in Europe

Birth of Britain : peaceful revolution

→ prevelance of feudalism in Britain
→ rise of capitalism and capitalist class
→ feudal lords controlled land and labor which capital class wanted
→ capital class supported the monarchy and end of feudalism
→ Glorious revolution and gradually the monarch made figurehead and parliament gained power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ French revolution : Birth of ideas of liberty equality

→ France suffered economically from wars made over time with Britain

→ Unemployment and public resentment and King Louis supported American war of Independence

→ Tennis court oath, Birth of National Assembly and monarchy was replaced by republic

→ Napolean rose to prominence and waged wars accross Europe give final touch to French nationalism.

→ German unification : common "German" culture

→ German states were divided between Austrian and Prussian empires

→ Establishment of German diet and political and Economic union.

→ Ingenious Ottovan Bismark who led German unification and defeat of Austria.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus the rise of capitalism, the colonisation and modern discovery and economic growth of various religions meant that regions constituting common culture and common language would come together and establish nation states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

Family planning methods are adopted for birth and family control. India has seen unevenness in terminal methods of family planning with views of female gender not being taken into account.

Why women bear uneven burden?

→ absence of identity: women have no rights and their position remain subservient to male members as mother or wife

→ son meta preference Economic survey highlighted how the meta preference of son leads to selective family planning.

→ son meta preference leads to very low sex ratio of last birth

→ Economic restrictions women remain dependent on male for economic needs and thus have no say over pregnancy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ presence of unwanted girl child - while the PCPDN act has ensured that sex deciding and killing of girl chid done are done away with selective sex absorption has meant unwanted girl child

→ social restrictions women independence and decision making are stigmatized and thus have no control over pregnancy

→ low education results in less awareness of rights and benefits of planning family and birth control devices.

How to adress unevenness

→ awareness about benefits of population control and family planning eg. Jan parivar vikas yojana

→ female contracptives development and providing to women to control pregnancy

→ access to ~~fam~~ family planning methods

→ changing societal attitude towards girl child via Beti Bachao Beti Padho schemes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ using aganwadi and Asha worker as women education and women empowerment

→ promoting women education and employment via Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Mudra scheme

→ Gender equity in education and job

→ educating the mate and steps taken to end the patriarchal belief system.

Mahatma Gandhi had said "In development of women lies development of nation" and thus we must strive for ensuring equal rights to women in family planning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

Secularism in India is based on ~~cen~~ concept of "Sarva Dharma Sambhav" and equality of all religions vis a vis nation thus differing of the western concept of secularism

Indian secularism based on equal respect

→ Article 25 recognises that all citizens have fundamental right of ~~cit~~ religion and to profess propagate same

→ Article 26 guarantees the right of self determination to any religious denomination and management

→ State has no religion but gives equal acceptance to all religion.

→ the separation between state and religion not water tight as state can make interventions for removal of practices that hinder social equality eg. untouchability. and protection of civil rights

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Indian law recognizes that religion is private sphere and also the personal laws are kept outside Indian law.

→ state can levy a fees for better administration of religion

→ cooperation exists between the Indian state and religion to ensure proper government.

→ Article 27 bars the government from imposing any taxes for promotion of any single religion

→ acceptance of religious teachings of various denominations in curriculum

Indian secularism water tight

→ article 15 and 16 do not allow state to make discrimination only on the grounds of religion towards education government job.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ article 46 envisages setting up of a universal civil code for all religions

→ article 51(d) states that state and citizen should strive towards promotion of scientific temper

→ article 30, 29 bars any religious education in state run schools.

→ preamble recognises secularity, which was established as basic structure in Keshavanada Bharti case

India is a highly religious society and in the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan a strict separation is neither viable nor desirable in context of Indian secularity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words) **15**

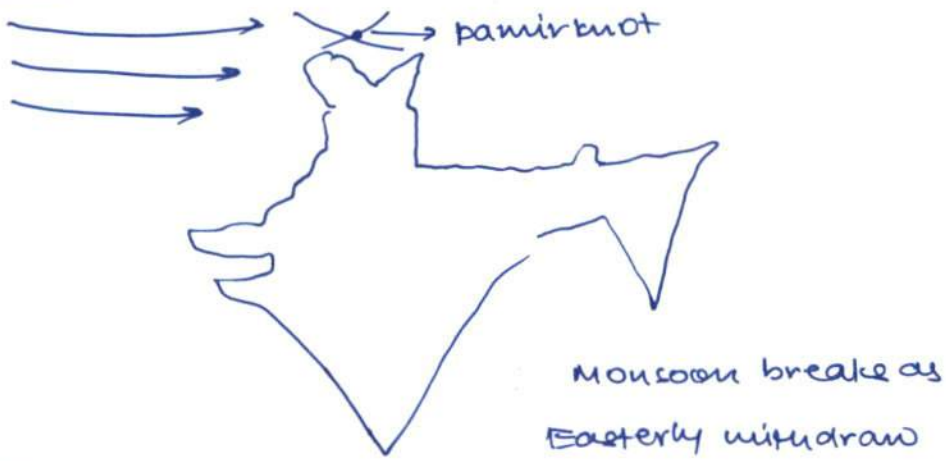
Jet streams are high speed - high altitude geostrophic winds which flow throughout year and cover entire globe

Jet streams and Monsoon

→ Break of Monsoon : Even after presence of required conditions monsoon may not come gradually.

→ India under influence of Easterly jet stream during winters

→ Monsoon happens suddenly as the Easterly monsoon withdraws



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Intensity of Monsoon

→ the branch of the easterly jet stream may sometimes cause depressions

→ such depressions affect the Indian monsoon causing dry spell.

Withdrawal of Monsoon

→ the withdrawal of monsoon results in prevalence of easterlies and gradual withdrawal of westerly jet stream

Winter rains

→ Easterly Jetstream are responsible to carry the ~~wet~~ western disturbance to bring rain over western - North India in winters.

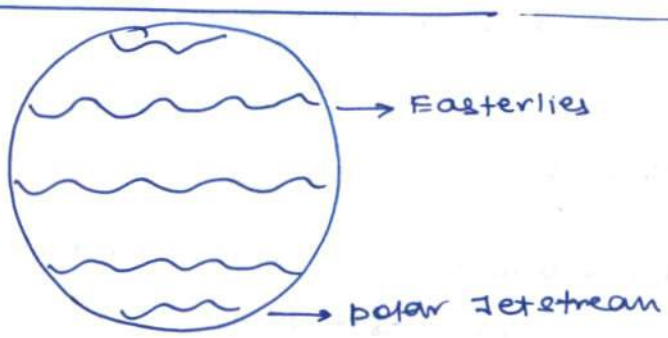
Strength of monsoon

→ the jetstream influence the difference between Indian ocean high and low pressure over tibetian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

highlands and thus strength of monsoon.

Jetstreams are formed at high altitude due to pressure gradient force and balancing the coriolis force and are



Jetstreams

responsible for causing and impacting variety of phenomena from ozon layer to weather over several continents.

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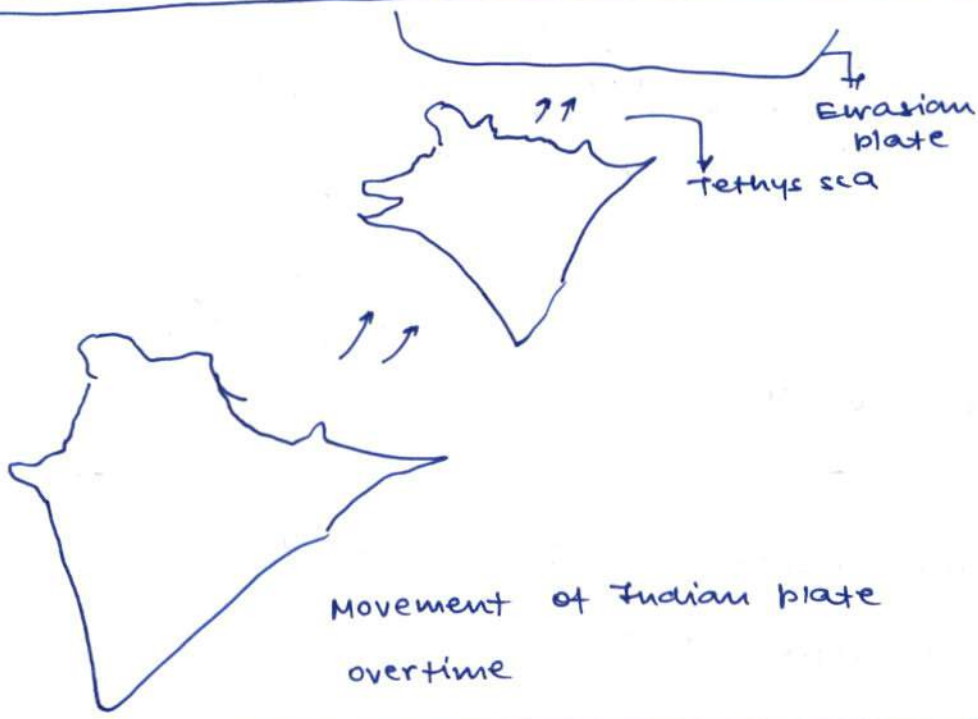
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) **15**

Himalayas are young fold mountain ranges which have formed due to continental - continental submergence of India plate under Eurasia plate.

Formation of Himalayas



→ India plate was part of African contient

→ After separation started drifting towards Eurasian plate.

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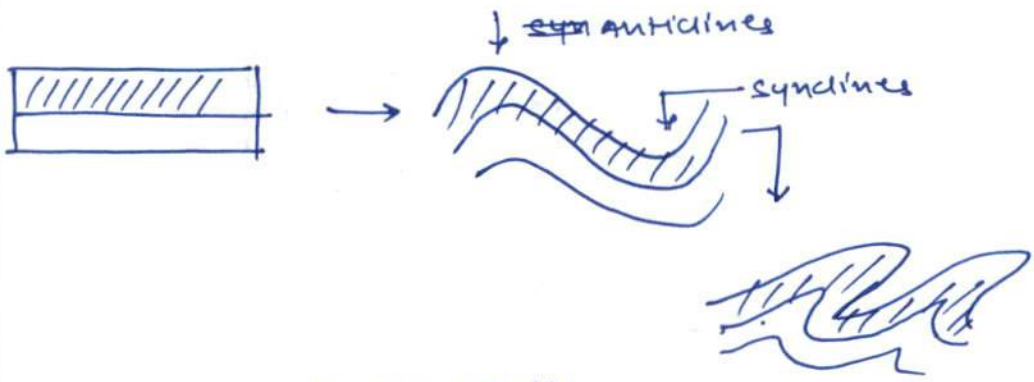
→ A tethy sea existed between Indian plate and Eurasian plate

→ collision with Eurasian plate led to folding and formation of anticlines and synclines

→ These in time led to formation of thrust fault.



Formation of thrust faults

→ In due course of time this led to the formation of Himalayas

Reasons why young and restless

→ Formed relatively younger on a time scale along with Andes while some like Ural are much older

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Eurasian plate : continues to be pushed upward by Indian plate thus bringing changes

→ Landform dominated by fast flowing glacial rivers and thus process of erosion and weathering continuously

→ Younger landform than deccan plateau

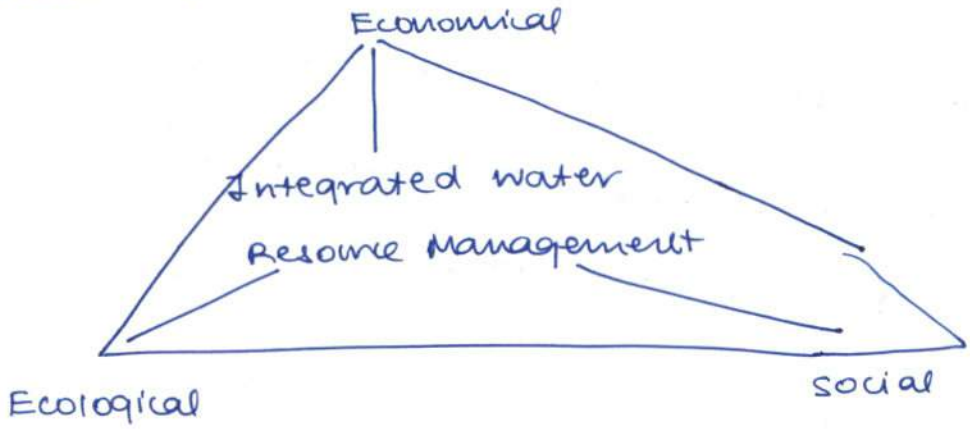
→ frequent landslides due to continuous activity in the Himalayas.

Himalayas form a climatic, cultural social, geographic barrier with Indian subcontinent and rest of Asia and are a site of continuous change and modifications

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) **15**

Integrated water resource management is water management strategy that incorporates economic, ecological and social aspects of water management



Features

→ Ecological

→ water conservation take account of ecological requirements

→ ground water recharge and forest conservation

→ watershed development

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→ Social → ensure social equity and access to everyone

→ Economical → ensure that water conservation takes into account the economical needs of agriculture and industrial development and drinking water

National water policy and IWRM

Salient features include

→ water Regulatory authority : to ensure judicious economic and ecological sustanable use

→ water data : for proper planning and management

→ equity of access to small and marginal farmers

→ integrated development : water resources and underground water taken as a single resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ ecological development development and conservation led by ecological considerations.

→ watershed development ensuring that water conservation effort are carried out at household level.

National water policy was thus an instrumental water conservation effort based on the ideals of Integrated water Resource management. Alongwith Mihir commission report it envisages an equitable and sustainable development of water resources.

(174)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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13	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures. Examine.

(150 Words) 10

भारतीय विधान-मंडलों में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों से सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

speaker's office is of high constitutional dignity and neutrality as he is responsible for smooth function of legislature and its conduct.

Why speaker's position be protected

→ Ensure neutrality : speaker has powers to declare a bill as money bill under article 110, hence need to be neutral

→ smooth adminstration and functioning of legislature : If not protect cant enforce order in legislature which will lower its dignity

→ accountability of executive : speakers role is instrumental to ensure the parliament holds the executive collectively responsible under article 74

→ as an adjuticator on deciding the cases under Anti defection law he should be neutral and also on allowing introduction of bills.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ functioning of parliamentary committee : Since speaker heads the parliamentary committee it is required his role remains neutral

→ frequent parliament disruptions have also made his role important as deliberation should be foremost function of parliament

→ parliament's privileges uphold : speaker oversees that parliamentary privileges are not misused and are upheld.

→ principle spokesperson of the parliament and hence need to be above party politics

Indian parliamentary system has seen many allegations being levelled against speaker of misuse of power to admit bills and resolutions and in anti defection law. It is important that neutrality and dignity of speaker's officer are upheld

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. **(150 Words) 10**

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

under article 243A Gram sabhas are the assemble of all inhabitants of a village above 18 years and valid voters and forms an important constituent of the grassroot democracy

Gram sabha and development

→ powers are provided under 29 items as listed under schedule 11 including water sanitation, primary education

→ Monitoring and holding the government officials accountable

→ Effective implementation of government schemes such as MGNREGA, PM Grameen kaushal yojana etc

→ Identification of beneficiary under some of the development programmes

→ generating awareness among villagers eg. Jan Anddolan via swachcha Bharat Mission has Gram sabha as central role

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gram Sabha in 5th schedule

→ Under Panchayat Extension schedule area the 3rd tier of governance was extended to scheduled areas

→ Mandate of Gram sabha in 5th schedule:

- → Resolve dispute
- → Protect local culture and tradition
- → Regulate liquor sale and markets
- → control over Minor forest produce
- → Control over mining of minor minerals
- → deciding beneficiary under Forest Rights act
- → Allow any development work with permission only

Even after 20 years of enactment the 3rd tier of government has not become effective tool for development because state goverment have failed to devolve funds, functionary to them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalization of politics? Discuss in light of recent judgments by the Supreme Court. **(150 Words) 10**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या हल होगी? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए हाल के निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Grounds for denial for right to contest elections are

→ Constitutional qualifications
- → appropriate age (25 years for Lok sabh eg)
- → valid voter
- → citizen of India

→ constitutional disqualifications
- → undischarged insolvent
- → Not in Right state of mind
- → Involve in corrupt or criminal activities
- → any law made by parliament

→ under RPA 1950 and 1951
- → convicted in serious / heinous crime with over 2 years of punishment

Lifetime ban for criminals : Yes

→ Lily thomas and Lok Prahari case, S.C had deemed 33(P) RPA 1950 ammendment as invalid as it allowed to contest election and remain as legislature till appeal filled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Life time ban would ensure a strong deterence against criminal activity
→ would nudge the political party to choose clean candidates
→ supreme court has also sute for creation of special hearing of political convicts
→ Would lead to faster conviction and thus help in decriminalization
→ Law commission and Election commission have supported the view.

Life ban not an effective detterent

→ It makes the system retributive and no chance to rehabilitate and reform
→ could be misused by political enemy
→ encroachment on basic right to contest elections
→ criminalisation based onathere problemsuch as
- → decline in society morals
- → electroral money and muscle
- → collusion of Bureuarcy, criminals and politicians
- → poverty which lessens the view of voter
- → less awareness among water

Thus while life ban may be a prudent step yet the supreme court should ensure it is not misused.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. **(150 Words) 10**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में लघु-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतांत्रिक राज्यव्यवस्था में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Depart ment related standing committee are permanent committee attached to each department of government who appraise ~~approve~~ the grants requested and thus allow the parliament to have better knowledge of budget presented

Relevance in democratic polity

→ Make executive accountable : Due to high workload and less time DRSC ensure parliament could make the bugets demanded by executive to be accountable

→ Ensure conomy of expenditure : Attach reccommendations with regard to approvals or of any cuts such as policy cut or economy cut or token cut to demands

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Allow better deliberation and discussion by the parliament

→ Parliaments effectiveness

→ Effectiness improved as the parliament neither has time nor resource for scrutiny of each department

→ Expertise provided for example DRSC related to railway minister would have expertise developed to appraise the budget

→ ensure accountability under article 266 under which parliaments permission required before expenditure

DSRC thus play a critical and central role in ensuring effective polity and accountability of government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also, discuss its strengths and limitations.

(150 Words) 10

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Audit is a tool of good governance which enables citizen's participation and holding of executive accountable in all levels - policy formulation, implementation and appraisal.

Critical role in social sector

→ ensure bottom up development

→ demand led and citizen centric development

→ Economy of expenditure and thus corruption targeted

→ Better targeting of social sector schemes

→ ~~Tr~~ True democracy : because citizen has a say in governance

→ changes attitude of bureaucracy from ownership to responsible and of citizens from recipients to owners.

→ strengthen grassroots and enable inclusive development and voice of people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strengths and limitations

Strengths	Limitations
→ better accountability as CAG audit dont have man power	→ illiteracy and less awareness
→ empower citizen against executive	→ Bureacratic attitude which dont allow social audit
→ ensure effective and implementation of programme	→ legal recognition limited to some schemes such as MGNREGA
→ saves revenue for government by prudent spending	→ Risk of popular views dominating minority and national needs

Social Audit can go in long way to ensure good governance and citizen centricity. Models along Meghalaya could be followed which has institutionalised social Audit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discuss the significance of the 268th report of the Law Commission in addressing the problems of undertrials in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में विधि आयोग की 268वीं रिपोर्ट के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं?

Law commissions 268th report is targeted towards "rescuing the undertrials" which are illegally detained in prisons.

Recommendations and steps

→ Nearly 67% undertrials are illegally detained and form a major chunk of the prison population

→ Undertrial Trial Review committee be formed which should include Jail superintendent

→ anti torture legislation be passed so as to prevent the torture to undertrials

→ provision of free lawyers and expedite case hearing

→ Prison manual and standard operating procedure drafted at the earliest

→ Bail provisions be simplified : 1/3 completed years and less than 7 years of conviction then bail be granted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Justice Mula committee recommendations for prison reforms

→ draft national prison reforms be implemented by providing access to pschologists and post prison rehabilition. to the undertrials.

National human Rights commission had noted that more than 60% arrests are superfluous. It becomes imperiative to rescue the undertrials from being pushed towards criminal areas by the state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Enumerate the major welfare schemes for the elderly in India. Examine whether their benefits are reaching the targeted population. **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या उनके लाभ लक्षित लोगों तक पहुंच रहे हैं।

According to census nearly 15% of Indian population is over 65 years of age and is to rise to nearly 20% by 2045. Government has initiated many schemes for elderly welfare taking care of comfort security and physical limitations

Welfare schemes for elderly

→ Ministry of social justice has been designated as the nodal agency

→ programmes such as Integrated programme for elderly people (IPOP)

→ Accicble India campaign (AIC) targets accessibility to both elderly and differently abled

→ Tax incentives : such as not deducation at
→ source
→ allow incentive if expenditure made for health

→ pension scheme such as Atal pension scheme for unorganised sector and Pradhan Mantri Vyaya vandand Yojana.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ special helplines for ensuring security of the elderly

Thus Indian government has taken various steps for elderly welfare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015.

(150 Words) 10

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Demographic dividend entails presence of a large population dominated by youth (nearly 65% below 35 years of Age). National policy of skill development envisages effective utilization of the demographic dividend.

Importance of National Policy for skill development

→ Poor skills development : out of 48 ~~lakh~~ crore labour force only 4.5% are skilled – NSSO data

→ poor skills quality : out of total post graduates and graduates – 60% are unemployable

→ No convergence of different goverment ministry and departments

→ No involvement of private sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ National policy on skill develop addresses by

→ Forming an umbrella scheme for all the skill evelopment initiative

→ Targets skilling 30 crore youth by 2022

→ Institutions such as

- National skill development agency (with public private collaboration)
- National skill development council

→ Creation of sectoral skill council by private sector collaboration which creates Qualification packages and National occupation standards

→ Subsume and guide schemes

→ Skill India Mission

→ PM Grameen kaushal Yojan

→ PM Sharah kaushal Yojana etc.

Thus National policy and skill development and entrepreneurship envisages conversion of demographic dividend for ensuring economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. **(150 Words) 10**

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

smart power entails use of real politic and best intended outcomes for national interest ~~interest~~ in foreign policy relations

Significance for India

→ Rising importance: India's economic and geopolitical growth has placed it in centre of the world's politics

→ prevent misuse of India and its resource by other superpowers. For example India expressed strategic autonomy in recently held Shangri la dialogue

→ balance the superpowers such as US, Japan Australia and NATO and Russia, China and thus India seeks to leverage advantage of both Quad and the shanghai cooperation organisation

→ dehyphenation of policy with regard to Israel palestine, Israel Middlecast and Russia-USA so as to have access to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

development resources without being forced into regional conflict

→ Rise of protectionism would imply India plays a leadership role in guiding the globalization and thus smart power tactics are necessary

→ Tackle China : Instead of opposing China small domains India is

→ cooperating in projects of mutual benefits eg. BCIM (Bangladesh China India Myanmar)

→ coopting if the the project has no significance to India

→ competing by offering alternative such as Quad and Afro Asia Grow corridor where interests are compromised

Thus smart power tactics would enable India to maintain prudent foreign policy and seek development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 Words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashabhat is a regional connectivity agreement signed between countries of middle east and central asia ~~[illegible]~~ for better movement of trade and people

Countries : Iran, Oman, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Khazakastan, India and Pakistan (New members)

Significance for India

→ acess to central asia which is rich in minerals and is emerging as a new growth pole

→ Boost to Indian Industries such as Infrastructure, Information, Tourism and Pharmaceuticals

→ Ashabhagat is alligned to Eurasian rail and INSTC and Thus would help India acess eurasian markets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Trade with Afghanistan could be boosted a mere 800 mm to nearly 24 Billion potential

→ Tackle china's growing presence in the region

→ fits in overall schematic of improving relationship with central asia by integrating with chabahar, INSTC shanghai cooperation organisation

→ Tackle pakistan as could help bypass to access Afghanistan

Thus Astragabrat agreement is aligned with India's central asia 2.0 connect policy and moves towards regional integration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Despite long-term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. **(250 Words) 15**

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian Judiciary is facing high arrears of cases with around 3 crore pending cases with 60,000 pending in supreme court alone. A framework along the lines of digitalization of courts, establishing regional benches could be suggested

Reasons for high pendency of cases

→ Work force : the judiciary from high to subordinate level is reeling with non appointment of judges. Nearly 15% vacancies remain.

→ overburden of appeals Nearly 70% of the cases supreme court hears is by the way of appeals which means people are not satified with judgement of lower judiciary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ failure of tribunals : The tribunals created to lessen the workload have only added to more pending cases by appeals

→ Use of article 136 Supreme court has allowed the use of article 136 - special leave petition and article 142 for granting justice which has led to increase in arrear of cases.

→ Income tax cases : Economic survey pointed out that goverment largest litigant and these ocupy major time

Suggestions for improvment

→ e-courts project started for digitalization of process flow of subordinate judiciary faster work flow.

→ appointment
- → for lower judiciary create all India judial service
- → for higher judiciary notify Memoranda of proceedure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ pendancy of appeals

→ set up regional benches of supreme court for faster hearing of appeals

→ Set up National court of Appeal and separate from constitutional function by amnending article 136.

→ Income tax cases

→ Encourage arbitration, Mediation and conciliation in such cases

→ Economic survey has pointed out towards specialized fast track benches.

With rise in globalization and economic growth cases would increase further it is important to arrest arreas to have faith in judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. **(250 Words) 15**

संविधान में 'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' पद का उल्लेख नहीं होने के बावजूद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विगत वर्षों में भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में 'प्रक्रियात्मक सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' और 'सारवान सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' का सिद्धांत अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Due process of law implies that while judicial review the supreme court would look into the constitutionality of the law made by legislature in opposition to procedure established by law where only effective and correct procedures followed are checked

Due process of law

→ In the Maneka Gandhi vs UOI 1987 case the supreme court first enacted the doctrine of due process of law

→ due process of law while judicial review checks for
→ whethere there exists a law
→ whether law has been made by following correct procedure
→ whether the legislature is allowed to make law on the subject
→ constitutionality of the law made.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Though not mentioned in Indian constitution supreme court has estabised due process as pillars of judicial review

Procedural Due process and substantive due process

→ under the doctrine of procedural due process the supreme court examines if the procedures established are constitutionally valid eg. ammendments to CrPC act

→ Under the substantive due process the supremecourt looks into question of law and correctness in accrodance to constitution eg. ammendments to IPC.

Judicial review has been hailed as basic structure of Indian constitution and doctrine of due process has expanded the judicial review.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. **(250 Words) 15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

UPSC (union public service commission) is an independent constitutional body established under article 315 and ensures merit and recuritment to goverment posts

Constitutions provisions to safeguard independence

→ constitution establishes UPSC with a chairman and at most 10 members

→ The members could not be removed, except by the president on account of

→ engage in other profession

→ mentally unsound duly justified by a court

→ enage in any conduct which run at a risk of lower the dignity of office

→ Before removing investigation be carried through supreme court

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The terms of condition and service would not be changed to their advantage during tenure

→ Expenditures of upsc are charged on consolidated fund

→ Non eligible for any further employment under goverment and chairman could not be re appointed.

Limitations of the UPSC

→ ensure discipline : with enactment of central vigilance commission the upsc role in ensuring discipline has been compromised

→ parallel and ad-hoc appointment as the government need not consult before ad hoc appointment and hence quality may not be assured.

→ recommendations are not binding on the goverment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ failure to take emerging technology and changes into recirtment methology

→ political interference in relation to goverment policy for goverment jobs and thus affects authomy of UPSC

Thus UPSC has been set up as a watchdog of safeguarding the merit system yet reforms are needed for its effective functioning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. **(250 Words) 15**

दोषपूर्ण नियामकीय नीतियों का बाजार बलों की कुशल अंतःक्रिया पर गंभीर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित की क्षति हो सकती है। भारत में नियामकीय वातावरण से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

- MRTP
- FEMA
- License
- UGC

Regulatory authority have been established to ensure that activities in the sector are carried out as per provisions of law and prevent concentration of power in few hands.

Adverse effect of regulatory authority

→ affects competion : by promoting only public companies or large firms . For example MRTP act during the license raj era

→ decreases efficiency : does not allow the competition and increased efficiency, limits foreign investment eg. Foreign Exchange Management Act.

→ poor services : poor regulatory authority leads to lesser choices of ~~res~~ customers and thus poor services by firms eg. Coal India Monopoly in coal sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ concentration of few : only a few large firms capable of influencing decisions in their favor are benefited

→ turf wars and poor quality : As is seen in education sector with multitude of regulatory authority who engage in turf war eg. UGC, AICTE

→ Increase in corruption : by stifling with market forces and increasing powers of discretion of goverment servants.

→ ineffective implementation of law : which leads to growth of illegal channels such as Hawal for payments.

Thus misdirected regulation and regulatory bodies aim at risk of damaging the market forces and decreasing quality of services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector to deal with the challenges that it has been facing. Discuss. **(250 Words) 15**
सहकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए इसमें तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cooperative sector are registered as a society and are non-profit organisations formed by coming together of various individuals

problems of cooperatives

→ poor upper management of the cooperatives has meant that they are misdirected in policy and lederemp

→ interferance by political executive in day to day matters thus affecting autonomy

→ running business on non-economic principles leads to eventual failure of the cooperatives

→ competion from for profit private sector has led to non viability of such cooperatives

→ poor project appraisal and thus the bank refuse to extend credit to cooperative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ quality issues as the cooperative focus on quantity alone

→ non cooperation among the different cooperatives over policy and schemes

→ free rider : availaing too much benefits has led to the destruction of the cooperative's business ideals.

→ Non balanced regional growth. southern areas have more well developed cooperativ than northern

Steps for reforms

→ encourage market and business principles such as in farmer producer organi sations

→ Regular election and limit the term and re-election of people

→ encourage people in Northern area for cooperative growth

→ establish quality standards framework to ensure compliance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ establish board of director and make the executive responsible to it

→ Transperancy and accountability in working of cooperatives

cooperative fullfill the mandate of bringing large number of people together giving them power of collective bargain and hence success is important for development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the features and significance of the recently launched National Nutrition Mission. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. **(250 Words) 15**

हाल ही में आरंभ किये गए राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन की विशेषताओं और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उनकी सततता बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

India has ~~withnessed~~ high rates of malnutrition with undernourished and malnourshied children being more than 30%. India was placed at 100th rank in IFPRI index

Features of National Nutrition Mission

→ Overarching mission : as an umbrella encompassing various initiatives of government towards nutrition eg. Midday Meal sheme etc

→ convergence of various schemes

→ use of ICT to monitor the imple-mentation

→ Aganwadi and Asha health worker to have central role

→ Village resource centre for overseeing nutrition

→ target Mission 25 for 25% under nutrition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of local self government in nutrition initiative

→ Under the 11th schedule local self government has powers over health and nutrition

→ Gram sabhas could look into effective implementation in Aganwadi centre

→ Funds to Aganwadi and Asha worker could be routed via Gram Sabha for ensuring accountability.

→ Encourage people and generate awareness about cleaniness and sanitation and nutrition eg. Swacha Bharat Mission

→ Social Audit and quality monitor of food given throug Mid day Meal scheme

Ans
Thus local self government have a central role to play in the promotion implementation and sustaining nutrition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Briefly discuss the factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focused efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? **(250 Words) 15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

According to various estimates (Alagh line Tendulkar line) nearly 30% of Indian population is poor and suffers abject poverty.

Factors responsible for poverty

→ Historical
→ British rule had made outflow of resources and decline of traditional industry and more pressure on land
→ Majority shifted to agriculture and thus remained poor

→ Social :
→ caste system which restrict the change of jobs or access to education
→ women who form 50% of the population are not allowed to work and earn. and educate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ economic

→ faulty policy such as licence raj which benefitted few

→ Green revolution which led to skewed regional growth.

→ poor education quality and skill as only 4% of 48 crore youth are skilled

→ Non remunerative agriculture with less than 600 Rs of monthly income

→ administrative

→ failure of population control measures

→ corruption and non provision of services to poor denying them resources for growth

→ Geographical

→ certain areas such as North east and Jammu-kashmir face geographical difficulty of connectivity and growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

area of focus

→ social
→ promote equal rights to dalits and women by ensuring reservation and non discrimination in education and work

→ adminstration
→ work towards citizen centric and transparent and accountable governance system

→ skill develop and industrialization
→ Move out the labour from agriculture by upgrading the skills and developing industrial sector

→ agriculture reform
→ APMC act, land reforms and target towards doubling the income by 2022.

Thus dealing with a multi dimensional problem such as poverty requires a multi dimensional approach by government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the set of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). **(250 Words) 15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

National e Governance policy (NeGP) had issues related to convergance and sub optimal usage and was aimed to direct creation of ICT Infrastructure in governance

Issues with NeGP

→ lack of convergence with at different programmes across ministeries there was severe lack of cooperation

→ suboptimal infrastructure usage such as Information technology

→ Non induction of new technology such as Mobile and clouds

→ Non adaption by public servants as ~~they~~ the services saw no use by them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Language problems : could not provide services to local language demands

→ Non Interoperability of the applications as they were made without a common guidance

principles behind NeGP 2.0

→ Transformation and not just translation to new ICT tools

→ convergence and interoperability among different system

→ adoption of new technology such as mobile and clouds and block chain

→ local language services available

→ digital literacy and adaption to be promoted

Thus NeGP 2.0 kranti seeks to assuage the problems of NeGP and promote ICT in governance to transform it towards good governance.

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19. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिन्हित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India china relationship stands on the pillars of mistrust and border issues on one hand and on preserving and ensuring tranformation of global structures on other and thus has wide implications for local and global affairs.

India china ties

→ divergence areas

- → Belt and road initiative and china Pakistan Economic corridor
- → Border disputes - Arunanchal and Tibet and Akshai chin area
- → water dispute : china's construction of south north water project on Brahamaputra
- → competion for dominance in south East Asia and Africa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- chinas support of pakistan and India's membership in quadilateral is viewed as hostile.
- India's membership in global groups such as Nuclear suppliers group

areas of convergence

- development banks such as Asia Infra and Investment bank and New development bank where India is major stakeholder
- convergence on WTO reforms and equal say of developing countries
- education collaboration
- against protectionism and decline of globalization and trade wars
- environment preservation and holding the developed countries responsible
- terrorism and security : India's membership in shanghai cooperation organisation.

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Implications for global scenario

→ Importance of Indo-Pacific: Active cooperation between two superpower could herald a growth led by Asia

→ globalization led by India and china: With US following a protectionist tendency the onus of ensuring globalization falls on India and china

→ Afghanistan problems cooperation and differences could help in solving or making more problems for afghanistan issues

→ Trade wars: India and china stand on one side towards resisting trade wars

→ Terrorism and extremism: An active cooperation could help contain the terrorism being operated from safe havens of pakistan

Thus India china relationship have global implications and their convergence and divergence over issues would decide course of global actions.

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20. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. Analyse. **(250 Words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India propagated doctrine of strategic autonomy in the recently held shangri la dialogue outlining that its relationship with other countries would seek out benefits for India and thus form basis of engagement in Indo pacific

Indias - Indo pacific enagegement

→ India supports a rule base and predict able order with free navigation in Indo pacific

→ India would resist any development of Indo-pacific into strategic warfare domain

→ Rights of all countries would be equally respected and should not discriminate against a single country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ India to seek out national benefits from its membership of the quadilateral and shanghai cooperation organisation

→ India's efforts and strategies would be guided by India's notions and needs and not through manadate of it being part of any group eg. ASEAN or quad

→ bilateral relations and focus on trade with Indo pacific

→ Sea lines of communications developed for better connectivity

→ development of North East region by active engagement with Indo-pacific

Thus India's enagement with Indo-pacific would be guided by the needs of economic connectivity and security development aligning with external endorsement as far as possible

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